THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail*, at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

NEAT WORK.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS,

Of almost every Description,

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become *regular customers*—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of *Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c.*, which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a *very superior style*. Such as *Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills*, for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....October 14, 1835.

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	10 a	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	30 a 35	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	20 a 25
Butter,	10 a	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	4	Sugar, brown,	00 a 12½
clean,	14	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	40 a 45	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	6?0 a 50	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....October 6.

Bacon,	9 a 11	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	a 50	Molasses,	29 a 33
apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	15
Cotton,	14 a 15	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt,	60 a 65
Flaxseed,	130 a 140	Wheat,	1 15
Flour,	600 a 700	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Feathers,	35 a	Wool,	16 a 18

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) October 5, 1835.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Nails and Brads,	7½
Beeswax,	20	Sugar, brown,	9 a 10
Coffee,	13 a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	16 a 17	do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	65 a 07	Salt, per sack,	250 a 275
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	65 a 70
Flour, country,	750 a 800	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
do. northern,	800 a 900	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Feathers,	34 a 37	Wheat,	115
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	38 a 40	Whiskey,	40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:

Checks on New York,	½ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston,	¼ per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....October 3, 1835.

Bacon,	9 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	40 a 45
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	700 a 950
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	a 300
Butter,	25 a 31½	bushel,	75
Coffee,	16 a 92	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	87½ a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 22
Cotton,	14 a 15½	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Flour,	825 a 875	Teas,	00 a 125
Iron,	5¼ a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 45

"Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg shells?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?" "Cause I dropt the basket just now, and see what a mess I'm in with the nasty yolks."—*Baltimore Star.*

Poetic Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Token.

YOUTH RECALLED.

[BY J. G. PERCIVAL.

In deepest shade, by fountain sparkling clear,
High o'er me darkly heaved the forest dome;
Sweet tones, long silent, melt upon my ear;
They soothe my spirit like the voice of home;
And blended with them, floats a beam of light,
Radient, but gentle, through the shadowy night.
My heart, that sunk in dim oblivious dream,
Wakes at the tones, and feels its life again;
My downcast eye uprises to the beam;
Softly untwines my bosom's heavy chain:
A stream of melody around me flows;
Anew the smothered fire of feeling glows.
The charm, long lost, is found; and gushing pours
From fancy's heaven, its beauty, as a shower:
The mystic deep casts up its wondrous stores;
Mind stands in panoply of fullest power;
Heaving, with wakened purpose, swells the soul;
Its barriers fall; its gathered treasures roll.
Light covers all around—light from on high,
Soft as the last retiring tint of even,
Full as the glow that fills the morning sky,
Pure as the midmost blue of cloudless heaven:
Like pillared bronze, the lofty trunks aspire,
And every leaf above is tipped with fire.
And round me still the magic music flows;
A thousand different tones dissolve in one.
Softer than ever gale of evening blows,
They blend in harmony's enchanted zone:
With pictured web and golden fringe they bind,
For higher flights, the renovated mind.
I feel it round me twine—the band of power;
Youth beats in every vein; life bursts in bloom;
All seems, as when at twilight's blissful hour,
Breathed from the flowery grove, the gale's perfume;
The laugh, the shout, the dance, and then the strain
Of tenderest love, dissolved the heart again.
Ye greet me fair, ye years of hope and joy,
Ye days of trembling fears and ardent loves,
The reeling madness of the impassioned boy—
Through wizard wilds again my spirit roves,
And beauty, veiled in fancy's heavenly hue,
Smiles and recedes before my longing view.
The light has fled, the tones that won my heart
Back to its early heaven, again are still:
A deeper darkness broods; with sudden start
Repelled, my life relapses from its thrill:
Heavier the shades descend, and on my ear
Only the bubbling fountain murmers near.

ABOLITION.

[We cheerfully comply with a request to publish the following proceedings of a meeting of the Students of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Lexington, S. C. on the all-engrossing subject of abolition. The Rev. EDWIN ABIEL BOLLES, we understand, is expected shortly to take charge of the Lutheran Congregation in this place.—EDITORS.]

From the Charleston Courier.

At a meeting of the Students of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, located at Lexington, South Carolina, which was held in the Chapel of that Institution, on the 20th of August, for the purpose of expressing their opinions in reference to the incendiary conduct of the Northern Abolitionists, Mr. James P. Ring was called to the Chair, and Mr. Edwin Abiel Bolles requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a brief and pertinent manner, explained the object of the meeting. In his remarks, he stated, "that inasmuch as the rights of the Southern Country had been wantonly assailed by a class of fanatics, the Abolitionists, who, under the garb of religious zeal, were throwing in our midst the fire brand of war and bloodshed, it was highly necessary,—yea, an imperative duty on every Southernor, who loved his domestic institutions, to express his decided disapprobation of their conduct." He also stated, "that, according to the declaration of Christ, the Christian religion was not of this world; and thinking that these misguided philanthropists had perverted its holy requisitions to answer their particular ends, it behooved every lover of his Bible to guard with vigilance any violation of the same. As members of this Southern institution," says he, "we ought, with Christian mildness, but at the same time with decision and firmness, to express our feelings on this all important subject, in order that those around us may know our sentiments, and be enabled thereby to calculate upon us as willing and ready at any moment to lend our aid in putting down the mad and dangerous schemes of these destroyers of our peace and happiness, and consequently enemies of religion."

After the Chairman had concluded his remarks, Mr. P. A. Strobel rose and said, "that in addition to the views which had been already expressed by his friend, who occupied the Chair, he would beg leave to say, that whatever might be the religious scruples of some to express their sentiments on this subject, he, for one, felt none of these scruples.—That, as all present were Southernors, and members of a Southern institution, he deemed it a duty which the members owed to themselves, and to the community in which they lived, not to withhold their opinions on this subject." He further said, "that the period was not far distant when some of the members of this institution would enter upon their duties as Ministers of the Gospel, and he deemed it important that the public should know their sentiments, in order that they might rest assured that the influence which they, as Ministers, should hereafter exercise would not be of an improper character, and that the confidence of a generous people, (as far as they were concerned,) would not be misplaced. Mr. Strobel offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting do appoint a Committee of Five, for the purpose of drafting a Preamble and Resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the members of this institution, relative to the efforts which are making by the Abolitionists to excite dissatisfaction and insurrection among our slaves, by intruding upon us their inflammatory and seditious publications, and that the Committee report at a subsequent meeting.

Agreeably to the above Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Gentlemen as the Committee, viz: Messrs. P. A. Strobel, David Bernhard, William Berly, Elijah Hawkins, L. Bedenbaugh.

Accordingly, in compliance with the above Resolution, an adjourned meeting was held on the 26th ult., at which the Committee read the following Preamble and Resolutions, all of which were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE:

WHEREAS, the public mind is at this time in a state of considerable excitement, on account of the efforts which have been made and are still making, on the part of certain individuals and societies, to interfere with the internal policy and peculiar institutions of the slave-holding States; we, the Students of the Lutheran Theological Seminary of South-Carolina and adjacent States, deem it a duty which we owe to ourselves, and the community in which we live, and in which we hereafter will be called to labor as Ministers of the Gospel, to give such a public expression of our sentiments, as will at once convince the misguided advocates of this unhallowed crusade against the rights of their brethren of the South, that they may expect no countenance or support from us, but that their course meets with our decided and unqualified disapprobation. Therefore,

Resolved, That, as the religion of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, is a religion which proclaims "peace and good will to all men;" and as the efforts of the Abolitionists can be productive of no good, and must inevitably result, (if they succeed) in discord, strife, and civil war, we consider such efforts as highly criminal, and springing from false and mistaken philanthropy.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the South, we feel a deep and lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of all our peculiar institutions, and we shall ever reprobate any and every scheme which may affect their permanency or their stability.

Resolved, That, in our humble opinion, the Abolitionists have been persuaded to the adoption of their mischievous designs, either from a desire to scatter "fire brands and death" into the Southern community, or from an absolute ignorance of the actual condition of our slave population. If from the former, we truly pity their motives: If from the latter, they are not excusable, for their ignorance must be either the result of negligence or of design.

Resolved, That we will use our best efforts to enlighten the public mind on this important subject; and we do hereby pledge ourselves (in as far as our situation will allow) to discountenance and to counteract all the efforts which may be made by these misguided men, to interfere with those rights which have been guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country, or to sow in our midst the seeds of discord and of civil war.

Resolved, That, as our Saviour, when he was upon earth, did expressly declare "My kingdom is not of this world," we must consider the efforts of the Abolitionists, to set at defiance the laws and authority of the country, and to excite mistrust and insurrection amongst our slaves, under the pretence of advancing their spiritual interest, and springing from motives which ought not to be cloaked under the guise of christianity.

Resolved, That we deem it a duty, incumbent upon every slave-holder to see to it, that those whom God has placed under his authority and control, are duly instructed in the essential doctrines and precepts of the christian religion. And we do likewise deem it an especial duty of all christian ministers, to devote a portion of their time to this purpose, whenever an opportunity may be afforded them.

Resolved, That, cherishing as we do a deep concern for the welfare and happiness of our common country, as well as for the perpetuity of those civil and religious liberties for which our fathers fought, and which have been transmitted to us; and as lovers of our country, must ever deprecate any designs, which may tend to affect the permanency of our Government, or which may threaten the destruction of those blessings and previleges we now enjoy.

Resolved, That although we view with horror and with just indignation, the attempts which have been made by the Abolitionists, to excite insurrection among our slave population; and whilst we would cheerfully see them made to suffer the punishment due to them for their interference, yet, living as we do in a country where laws, good and wholesome laws, have been enacted, fully adequate to any emergency; we, as good citizens, and as professors of religion, must look with dread and displeasure upon all Lynch Law Clubs, as well as the assumption of the right to execute the laws, by mobs and unauthorized collections of the populace. We do the more regret these proceedings, inasmuch as the laws of the country (which should be held inviolate by every citizen) are thereby set aside, and in their place is substituted the will of a few individuals, whose excited passions and feelings know scarce any restraint, and who, by their influence, often lead a body of men to the perpetration of acts of violence, the record of which would justly disgrace the annals of any civilized and christian country.

Resolved, That we cherish the most unlimited confidence in the patriotism and public spiritedness of the Trustees and Faculty of our own Institution, and we are confident that the sentiments contained in the above resolutions, will receive their cordial approbation and support.

Resolved, That, in view of the danger which seems to threaten our beloved country, from several quarters, we, the Members of this Institution, will appoint a meeting for special prayer to Almighty God, that He would continue to bless us as a nation, and grant a continuance of those exalted privileges, by which we, as a People, have always been distinguished.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretary, for their services on this occasion. It was also resolved that our proceedings be published in the papers of the day.

After singing and prayer, the meeting adjourned. JAMES P. RING, Chairman.

EDWIN ABIEL BOLLES, Secretary.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Domestic Habits.—In advising as to the course of early female education, I have insisted on the necessity of cultivating, in childhood, the habits of Temperance, Order, Activity, Industry, and Self command, as essential to the health, happiness, and usefulness of woman.

There is another branch of female education of the first importance, which involves many particulars, but may be termed the *preparation for domestic life*. This involves both *habits and skill in domestic employments*.

We must begin with forming domestic habits. No quality is more essential to the dignity of the female character; and without it there will never be patience in the acquisition of *domestic skill*.—On the other hand, the domestic disposition is best cultivated by giving domestic employments. Useless objects and occupations soon tire us. Splendid furniture and ornaments, and mere amusements, produce a weariness, from which there is no escape, but by perpetual change. On this plan, how many females are made, not automatons, unfortunately, but *locomotives*, active only in vain and mischievous efforts for 'some new things.' As capable of happiness as their neighbors, they have never learned the true mode of enjoying it. They promenade the streets; they wander from shop to shop, from house to house, from street to street, gathering every subject for vanity or trifling, every secret or witticism, or report, they can find, to enlarge their supply of occupation for idle hours. Such 'busybodies,' always leave their own duties undone, or ill done; and the habit of neglecting their own concerns necessarily leads them to occupy themselves with the affairs of others, and to interrupt them in their occupations, or interfere with their peace.

Let the daughter, then, be guarded against this pernicious fault. Let her be trained to feel, that her *first great duty*, when not engaged in the acquisition of useful knowlegde, *is at home*—that she is her mother's natural assistant or substitute, in the care of the nursery, and the family. When she has well-learned the lesson of obedience and self-command, she may safely be entrusted with the direction of the other children, but not till then. Under the direction of her mother, she may, in this way, complete her course of training in self-government, and learn to imitate her heavenly father, who is 'kind even to the evil and unthankful.'

But she must also learn in the nursery that peculiar duty of woman,—the care of the feeble and the sick. Every family, and every child, are every day liable to accident and disease. Nothing in the nursery is so important as habitual care to prevent disease, and to relieve pain, or remove the cause at once, when it occurs. More can be accomplished to secure the health of children by the faithful, interested nurse, always present, than by the absent physician, however skillful, in occasional visits, which often prove too late to remedy the evil.—This office, the elder sisters, and each of them, as they grow up, should be taught and accustomed to fill. For this purpose, she must acquire, not merely skill in watching and providing for the wants of her charge: presence of mind, gentleness of disposition, combined with firmness of resolution, are indispensable to the good nurse. These must, therefore, be cultivated and matured by constant practice. Daughters, who are not trained in this manner, can never be safely entrusted with the health of a family. Poor and pitiable matrons—still poorer and more pitiable, their companions, and their families!

But the nursery is not the only place for domestic duties and skill. Humble as the theme is, we cannot complete our view of female education without descending to the kitchen; for the table of the king himself must be furnished from it, and even the health of the family depends upon its right management. Order, and skill, and vigilance, must begin there, or comfort can never inhabit the house. She who governs it must learn in the only way possible—by acquiring practical skill in all that is to be done. This is an every-day business, not to be accomplished by one great effort, or by some wonderful plan, but by the regular, returning care of a directing eye, and a skillful hand. The mistress of a house becomes a pitiable cypher, if she has not the practical knowledge to direct the when, and the where, and the how, of every thing that concerns her family affairs; and she can learn this only by experience. Respect is paid to authority, only when those who exert it know how to give directions in the right time, and the right manner.

Let the daughter, then, as much as possible, learn every part of household duly, practically. It was a wise step in a circle of ladies in one of our cities, to finish the education of their daughters in a cookery school. They attended punctually, and daily, for a certain number of hours, long enough to give them a competent and practical knowledge of the arts and the economy of the kitchen. Their works praised them; and the convenience and pleasure of a well regulated, economical, and healthy table was the reward of their efforts. Regularity and order prevailed in every department of the house, because the whole was directed with intelligence and skill. The incessant causes of scolding, and fretfulness, and discontent, were in a great measure removed, by the training which not only gave these matrons habits of industry and self-command for themselves, but taught them how to direct the employments of others with regularity and success.

In visiting the house of Mrs. ———, every one is ready to ask, 'How could you bring your family to this regular, quiet, pleasant state?' The simple answer is, by understanding what every one ought to do, and how it ought to be done, by beginning right, and persevering in the right course, until every one knew her duties, and could do them well. A course of actions will form a habit; and habit, we know, is second nature. In this way, hard things become easy, and labor pleasant. Idleness will be at length painful, and fretfulness intolerable. It will be easier to do right, than to resist the steady current of order in the family; and every disturber of the peace will be frowned upon, as an enemy of the whole.

And while I am urging this duty, I cannot help alluding to the said neglect of it in modern days. What is to be the history of the rising generation? Must it be told in language like this?

'Fashion and accomplishments, and amusements, and unnecessary display in literature and science, absorbed the whole time of the females of this period. Domestic cares and virtue seem to have descended to the tomb with their grandames, or to be consigned with their pictures to the garret.—Their domestic skill was lost, and their domestic habits forgotten or despised; and when the tale was told by some relic or former days, or appealed to as an example, it was only met with a suppressed smile at such antiquated notions, or an open scoff at those who busied themselves at home in ignorance, or submitted to be slaves to their husbands and children. The immediate consequences were such as might be anticipated. The wealth which industry abroad and frugality at home had accumulated, was scattered by indolence and ignorance, and prodigal expense. The noble dwellings which it had raised and furnished, were sold to pay the debts of extravagance, or pulled down to make way for others, which soon shared the same fate. Many a mechanic, who grew rich by the obsolete virtues of industry and economy, occupied the splendid house of those who looked down upon him, and despised his virtues; and his daughters held the first station in society, while those of his employer might be found in some obscure corner, with little to cover them but worn out finery, and apparently with little to sustain them but their pride in what they had been. Nay, the domestic was often to be seen taking the place of his master, and occupying the station from which his children had fallen, by the neglect of forming domestic and industrious habits in their education.'

Whether this shall be the record of the whole generation or not, such is, unhappily, the history of many a family, and is likely to be that of many more. Perhaps I shall not even obtain a hearing from those who have already begun this course.—The whirlpool seldom permits any to escape who have once entered, even its margin. But those who are approaching it may, perhaps, hear me; and and I warn them, that they guard against its powerful current before it is too late; for I have witnessed more examples than I can mention, of its ruinous effects.

I am aware that economy and its attendant train of minor virtues are *old fashioned* matters. They are found in here and there a family; but the very names seem rather to belong to the dictionars of the last century. But there is a section in an old book, too seldom studied—the last counsel of a wise man—which recommends them; and as it describes particularly the virtues and the defects of women, it ought to be often read by mothers and daughters. Although not new, its very antiquity, I trust, will give it authority with most readers; and in addition to other salutary truths, they will learn that in female education, and in female duties, above all things, 'the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom.'

SENEX.

WASHINGTON AND THE HUCKSTER.

It has frequently been said, that Washington was not only distant and reserved with those of his own household, but more so with the soldiery. This was not the case, but the reverse, as many anecdotes will prove. The General, when not absorbed in the more important duties of his station, would familiarly sport with the rank and file, and sometimes engage in diverting his troops with amusements; particularly at a time when the prospects of peace and a happy termination of the struggle wore an aspect of gloom and dismay.

An old coporal, who had been attached to Washington's service for many years, related several anecdotes of the old General; among them we remember that of the Huckster of New Jersey.—"The army," said the veteran corporal, "had been a long time on a march, and when encamped was almost destitute of provisions. Reduced to allowance, every one prepared to receive his morsel, in hopes of seeing better days. During the encampment, there appeared among the troops a huckster, with a cart load of nuts and fruit, which to the soldiers offered a great temptation. Washington, who knew that his men were pennyless, and would be grieved at not being able to purchase, ordered the huckster to leave forthwith the commons; but the man, anxious to sell, obstinately refused. The General (whose orders probably had been disobeyed for the first time,) sent for the man, and thus explained the condition of his men: that it was useless for him to remain any longer on the ground, and in the mildest tone requested him again to *begone*. The huckster still remained unmoved, and persisted in staying on the commons. Washington was determined not to be out-generaled, and by this time had lost all patience at the stubborness of the man, he therefore ordered a few soldiers to upset the cart, and such scrambling I have never seen before nor since. In a few minutes not a vestige was left, save the nutshells. This was the only time I had heard Washington laugh out.—During the scene of the eager contest, he seemed so diverted, that if it were possible for one to crack his sides, he surely did on that memorable day. Nothing was afterwards heard of the obstinate huckster, who must have discovered that it was no small thing to trifle with the General.—*Army and Navy Magazine.*

The celebrated Baron Humboldt, calling on President Jefferson, was received into his cabinet. On taking up one of the public journals which lay upon

the table, he was shocked to find its columns teeming with the most wanton abuse and licentious calumnies against the President.

He threw it down with indignation, exclaiming: "Why do you not have the fellow hung who dares to write these abominable lies." The President smiled at the wrath of the Baron, and replied, "What! hang the guardians of the public morals? No, sir, rather would I protect the spirit of freedom which dictates even that degree of abuse. Put that paper into your pocket, my good friend, carry it with you to Europe, and when you hear any doubt the reality of American freedom, show them that paper, and tell them where you found it."—"But is it not shocking that virtuous characters should be defamed?" replied the Baron. "Let their actions refute such libels. Believe me," continued the President, "virtue is not long darkened by the clouds of calumny, and the temporary pain which it causes is infinitely overweighed by the safety it insures against degeneracy in the principles and conduct of public functionaries. When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property."—*Winter in Washington.*

POLITICAL.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

ABOLITION.

It is no proof of wisdom to make light of anticipated evils, or to find an excuse for neglecting every measure of defence, by pretending to despise the danger. Such wilful delusion, and such blind security is equally fatal to individuals and states; it is therefore the province of wisdom to provide the means of resistance before the attack is actually made, and to shut the door ere the enemy is within the threshold. Many believe, and still more, probably, only affect to believe, that the apostles and advocates of abolition consist only of a few hot-headed fanatics, with slender means, and yet more slender intellects; and that nothing more than silent neglect is necessary to reduce themselves and their efforts to insignificance. We most earnestly wish it were so. But far different is the case. The [illegible] powers and elements combined in this crusade against the Constitution of the United States, the rights, property, and the safety of the southern portion of this confederacy, are such as no reasonable man can contemplate without serious alarm for their success, and its consequences. Let us [illegible] the promise made in a preceding article, and analyze this dangerous combination.

We will not attempt to deny, that the ostensible leaders of the abolitionists in this country, are in themselves sufficiently contemptible to relieve us from all apprehension of the consequences of their efforts. The Tappans, the Rankins, the Garrisons, and their [illegible], Thompsons, who constitute the [illegible] and instruments of the combination, [illegible] beneath contempt, were they not [illegible] by the money, the talents, and [illegible] of some of the most powerful societies in the world; and, if we mistake not, by cunning statesmen, directing the destinies of empires, or influencing states and communities by the authority of their example, or the exercise of their power.

Let it be remembered, that a single spark of fanaticism, has often lighted a flame which in its progress has laid whole states in ruins, sprinkled their [illegible] and their altars with blood, and perpetrated in the name of a merciful Being, cruelties from which religion and humanity would shrink in the [illegible]. The flame which is now threatening [illegible] with a repetition of these horrors, let it be remembered, WAS FIRST LIGHTED IN ENGLAND. It was at a meeting of Englishmen in the city of London, where Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and other leading statesmen of England attended, and where the renegade Garrison was listened to as an oracle, while he calumniated his country and countrymen—it was at that meeting the Colonization society was denounced as the great obstacle to the freedom of the blacks, and there it was resolved to let loose the fires of fanaticism upon the people of the United States. The [illegible] of abolition and emancipation came red-hot from England, stimulated by English example, [illegible], and English money. They were [illegible] instruments of English societies, and [illegible]. At this moment they are doing their bidding, and forwarding the objects of this deep laid conspiracy against a confederated people, whose growing greatness is an object of [illegible], whose splendid example is the [illegible] of all those who have so long slept in security in the lap of greyheaded despotism.

The statesmen who preside over the destinies of Europe, and of England, most especially, are not [illegible] that the question of slavery is one which [illegible] at war with the very existence of the union. They know full well that any attempt to interfere with the rights of the master over the slave would inevitably separate this Union [illegible], destroy not only its growing greatness, but forever divest its example of unprecedented growth and prosperity, of its dangerous influence over the people of Europe. Politically, [illegible], they are our enemies, and commercially they, and England most especially, are our rivals. They have every motive of apprehension and interest to stimulate them to every effort, short of open [illegible], to destroy the Union of the States, and [illegible] themselves from all future fears of their [illegible] or their example. There is no way of accomplishing this object so speedy and certain, as that of raising a hue and cry against the bondage of the blacks, and thus producing a feeling of jealousy on the part of the Southern States that shall make it appear to them an imperative measure of self defence, to separate from this confederacy, and become themselves the sole guardians of their rights and their lives.

England has taken the lead on this occasion, and it will be perceived that she has by far the highest [illegible] at stake in the success of the project.—England and the United States reciprocally act upon and influence each other, far more than any [illegible] of the world. Their language is [illegible] Hitherto [illegible] the United [illegible] denounced; [illegible]

Of late years, [illegible] begun to [illegible]

the shade by her overgrown offspring. The spirit of reform, which is every day acquiring new force and energy in that country, and producing a silent yet inevitably revolution, was lighted at our lamp, and is fed by our example. Though too proud to own it, they are borrowing their principles and practice from this country, whose example is not more dear to all true lovers of liberty, than it is hateful and obnoxious to those who have long revelled in the exclusive enjoyment of wealth, honor, and power. To the latter it is an object of vital consequence to divest the United States of their dangerous influence over the people of England.—This can best be done by goading them on to disunion, or failing in this, to raise a hew and cry against them as the oppressors of the blacks; as traitors to their own declarations and principles; as "man stealers and murderers, exhibiting the odious spectacle of a people with liberty in their mouths, standing with the chain and lash in their hands, ready to bind and scourge their unoffending slaves." To these are added slanders, misrepresentations, and exaggerations of every kind and degree, calculated to impress on the minds of the people of England a conviction, that the principles and institutions of freedom are only calculated to undermine the structure of rational religion, vitiate the public morals, debase the human mind, and convert mankind into unrelenting oppressors of a portion of their fellow-citizens.

The whole force and influence of British literature has been brought to bear against the character and institutions of this country, most especially on the subject of slavery, knowing, as the statesmen of England do full well, that this misfortune entailed upon us by her own tyranny, against the express remonstrances of Virginia, the oldest of the colonies, can best be turned not only into a crime, but into an instrument of disunion. No English spy, under the cloak of a traveller, can take up his pen or open his mouth now a-days, without some mawkish twaddling on the subject of slavery, some exaggerated picture of its evils, or some bitter denunciation of those on whom England herself entailed the institution, which she now thinks proper to denounce so vehemently.

Not content with this, extensive and powerful societies have been instituted, which number among their members and benefactors, the King himself, the leading ministers of State, the bishops and men of wealth of almost every class and denomination, whose avowed object it is to *interfere* with the domestic policy of those nations recognizing slavery, and by means of money and State influence, aided by the spirit of fanaticism, accomplish their object. The whole aristocracy of England is a party to this conspiracy against a people whose progress and prosperity endangers their exclusive privileges, and renders the thrones of Kings but pillows of thorns. It is from this source proceeds the impulse which actuates, inspires, and encourages the incendiaries who are every day brawling forth the language and denunciations of the press of England; it is from this source they derive a great portion of the funds with which they carry on the war against our laws, our Constitution, and our Union; it is these who send out the Thompsons and other pernicious intermeddlers to stimulate the weak, and excite the wicked to acts of disorganization and violence; and it is the praise, the encouragement, and the money received from those sources, which render these daring innovators on the rights and the safety of others, so reckless of the contempt and detestation of the rational people of the United States. What care they for these, when they are lauded to the skies by statesmen, lords, bishops, and all the tribe of English aristocracy; sustained by the whole force of English literature, and pampered with English Gold.

The apology of England for this secret and deadly war against the very existence of the union, is humanity. It is under this cover that she assails us in our most vital part, and it therefore becomes necessary to enquire if other motives may not be found equally cogent in rousing this late and lagging spirit, which prompts her to go about like Don Quixotte, righting wrongs, and interfering with the concerns of her neighbors.

Until the late vote of 20,000,000 sterling by the Parliament, as a salvo for robbing the planters of the English colonies of their property, England had never made any sacrifices of her interests or her money in behalf of the blacks. She had indeed railed against the United States on the subject of slavery, and she has made treaties with various nations, under which she can exercise the right of boarding, searching, and capturing their vessels, whenever it suits her convenience or interest. She also wormed and wheedled a similar treaty out of Mr. Rush, but, unfortunately for the cause of English philanthropy, the late President Monroe, and a late Senate of the United States, rejected it on the ground of its affording an apology for a practice under which we had suffered too much injury and degradation ever to consent or submit to its renewal.

In concluding these treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, let it be remembered, England made no sacrifices whatever, while she established a character for humility which cost her nothing. In fact she was pursuing her own commercial policy all the while, for it must be obvious that while thus crippling the means of the colonies of other nations, by cutting off their importations of slaves, she was indirectly securing to herself peculiar advantages, since her own colonies were amply supplied with slaves, whose numbers were increasing without the aid of importation, while those of France, and most especially Spain and Portugal, were but ill supplied, and not increasing by natural means. Under these circumstances, it must be obvious that the advantages of these conventions for extinguishing the slave trade were all on the side of England.

But the world, or at least the people of the United States, saw through the deception and penetrated the thin veil of hypocricy. The latter called upon England, while she was tilting against them in the cause of humanity, and calling upon them, and upon other nations to make sacrifices in its behalf, to set the example of herself making some sacrifices at the shrine of her devotion. They pointed to the British colonies and bade England hold her tongue, until her own 80,000,000 of slaves were emancipated. Nay, they went so far as to allude to the situation of the millions of manufacturers of England, and the millions of paupers in Ireland, and to remind the great Quixotte of humanity, that here was ample room for the exercise of her humanity.

This argumentum ad hominem was unanswerable, and England, true to her character, and game to the last, sacrificed the interests of her colonies to keep up her character. It was only to borrow 20,000,000 to add to the old [illegible], and to rob the planters of 20,000,000 more, and the thing was done. Here, as in other cases, the pious, philanthropic Government of England sacrificed nothing. The planters of the West Indies, and the constituents of the members who voted the 20,000,000 paid the forfeit; and thus England again stood forth arrayed in all the honors of the chosen champion of humanity. We should be more inclined to give her credit for sincerity on this occasion, had not the same Parliament passed an act placing the wretched starving population of Ireland under worse than martial law, and signalized its humanity by a vote of 40,000 sterling to its Indian allies during the last war, as a reward we presume for the massacres of the Thames and the Raisin.

From the same Paper.

ABOLITION.

Having shewn, as will be seen by a preceding article under this head, that the Government of England at length signalized its philanthropy by adding 20,000,000 to the burthens of the people, and robbing the West India planters of 20,000,000 more, by paying them less than half the acknowledged value of their slaves, we shall now proceed to show in what manner she is striving to make herself amends. Having sacraficed her own colonies, she intends if possible, not only to persuade other powers to do the same, and thus place herself comparatively in the situation she was before; but her great paramount object is the United States, and we shall continue the analysis of her motives for the peculiar interest she takes in the emancipation of our slaves. Her political objects have already been discussed, and we shall now proceed to enumerate the others, as they present themselves to our mind, with a force which produces entire conviction of their truth.

We have already often repeated what every one versed in the feelings of the people of the South, knows to be true, that an attempt on the part of either Congress or any State or States of the Union to interfere with the relations of master and slave, either by legislation, by public declarations, or by any other means direct or indirect, would shatter this confederation to atoms. But, for the sake of the ensuing argument, we will admit, that the influence of the English Press and English money, aided by the exceeding nonsolatory and conclusive arguments of the Abolitionists, and their delicate regard to the feelings of the people of the South, may speedily operate on them to dispossess themselves of one half their property, and render the other half comparatively worthless. The loss of slave labor in the Southern States would, at once, place them on a footing in their great staples with the British colonies; nay, sink them far below them, in consequence of the high price of free labor in the United States, and thus a great commercial object would be gained by England, in restoring her West India products to a level of competition with the rest of the world. It is true, the loss of slave labor in the South would greatly enhance the price of cotton to the British manufacturers, and seriously diminish the quantity raised. But this would equally affect manufactu rers of the United States as well as France, and other rivals of England, and thus again would the latter be placed in a position to undersell the rest of the world. Thus again would her philanthropy cost her nothing but a littl e injustice to the planters of the West Indies, and a trifling increase of a debt which will never be paid.

There is, however, another point of view in which this subject assumes a different aspect. Suppose, what is the only rational anticipation of the consequences of a perseverance on the part of the Abolitionists, and a neglect of the Northern States to repress and punish their offences against the Constitution and the rights of other States—suppose the result of all this should be a separation of the States, would they separate as friends or enemies? Most assuredly the latter, for the rupture would be preceded by a violent discussion and reciprocal reproaches that could not fail of producing a lasting enmity. What then would be the result of a separation? Jealousy, rivalry, opposition, and eventual wars, in which the weaker confederates would look to foreign aid and foreign alliances.

What would be the price of this foreign aid? A conceded monopoly of the trade of the States thus calling in an auxiliary, or advantages which would secure that monopoly; a feeling of, and an actual dependence on foreign aid, and a necessity of paying that price which is always paid by the weak when they purchase the assistance of the strong—we mean the price of Independence.

Who would be the most efficient ally in this state of things? Certainly England, who would then resume the sceptre of the ocean, and whose fleets would effectually turn the scale between the contending rivals who were once countrymen and brothers. In short, it is useless to penetrate farther into future consequences. No one can doubt that the whole commerce of the South, or of that portion of the disruptured Union, which called in her aid, would gradually be monopolized by England, who would thus reap far greater advantages from the separation of the States, than she gained from their actual dependence as colonies.

Let no one, therefore, be blind to the deep interest which England has in alienating and separating the different members of this great and growing confederation. Such a catastrophe would at once relieve her rulers from all apprehension of danger from the contagion of our example, for the signal of separation would be the knell of our freedom, our happiness, and our glory. The different discordant portions would become objects of pity and contempt, not admiration or fear. It would also most assuredly remove all danger of naval or commercial rivalry, for it is only by uniting in one common bond of union, and one common system of trade that we can ever hope to compete with England either in one or the other object. The United States once separated into discordant rivals, or inveterate enemies, and England would reign without a competitor in trade, a rival on the ocean, and a prospective rival in arts and manufactures. Nay, we go still farther, and say, that on the permanence of the union of these States depends the great question whether the new world shall continue forever in a state of base inferiority to the old; its dependent, its toad eater, and its slave.

We ask, then, if sufficient has not been adduced in this, and the preceding article, to prove pretty distinctly that the abolitionists of this country are the tools and instruments of English Societies, English politicians, and English aristocracy? That they are supplied with English gold; that they operate with English agents, are aided designedly, and for the accomplishment of the purpose here indicated, by the whole force of the English press, and by the whole weight of English influence? It was against this foreign influence the great Father of his country warned his children with paternal earnestness, when in his last farewell, he cautions them against the wiles of unfriendly or rival nations. He knew, as every man conversant with the history of the world knows, that it has always been the fate of free republic's, and confederated States, to fall victims to the intrigues of foreign powers, which, by exciting their jealousies, stimulating their little feelings of local pride or local interest, and arraying them into conflicts with each other, become in time the arbiters of their fate and the instruments of their ruin.

Will the States, or the people of the United States, suffer themselves to be duped into a similar fate, by the arts of selfish politicians, and rival traders, operating with such paltry, such pitiful instruments as the leaders of the abolitionists? Will they plunge headlong into the gulf which they themselves cannot but see yawning right before them as plain as the light of day, and sacrafice themselves not to save, but to ruin their country.

Will they suffer themselves to be cheated, bamboozled, and misled into the evident excesses of a fatal philanthropy, chasing abstract dogmas to the very verge of absurdity, and seeking impracticable good at the certain risk of wide incalculable evils? Will they, in short, forfeit their birthright which has decreed to them the possession of a country withiout a parallel in its natural advantages, without a rival in its political institutions, and whose future destinies cannot but inspire them with the most glowing anticipations? And for what? To create a nation of ignorant blacks, who neither know how to enjoy their freedom, or to gain a subsistence, and make England once again the arbiter of our prosperity, the monopolist of trade, the mistress of the seas, the plunderer of our ships, and the kidnapper of our seamen. She prate of freedom! Why, the impressed sailor on board an English man-of-war, is ten times more a slave than the blacks of the South; and not only in the extent of his labors, but most especially in the miserable scarcity as well as quality of his food, and all his domestic comforts, and the British laborer in the manufactories, is an object far more worthy the exploits of the philanthropist, than the worst fed, worst clothed, and worst lodged slave in the United States. But British philanthropy is at present all of one colour. It has little sympathy for white men, and there are strong grounds of belief, that the cloak of humanity to the negroes is partly assumed to draw the attentiion of the poor white slaves of England from the contemplation of their own abject condition, by inverting the condition of the black slaves with fictitious horrors.

We earnestly recommend, that in order not to be behindhand with the English philanthropists in their disinterested exertions in behalf of the black slaves of the United States, that we should reciprocate their kindness. Let us forthwith establish societies for the purpose of interfering between the owners of manufactories and their operatives, or white slaves as they should be called; and between the little tyrant of British men-of-war, who can inflict chains and stripes at pleasure, and his nautical slaves, who are first seized, gagged and bound, and then placed in a dungeon of a floating prison. Let us send missionaries to preach to them the wholesome doctrine, that their condition "absolves them from all the obligations of mankind;" that the aristocracy of England are no better than "men stealers and murderers;" that the impressed seamen have a right to mutiny at any time, murder their officers, and burn, sink, and destroy, or run away with the ship at pleasure; that punishments for the conflagration of barns, haystacks and other property of the farmers, which occasionally occur in England, are manifest acts of tyranny and injustice, since the possession of such property is contrary to the law of God and nature. Let our missionaries then intrude into the recesses of private life, and instil in the minds of the servants and dependents of the aristocracy, the wholesome doctrine that the law of God prohibits one human being from becoming the slave to the will of another, and that any institutions of society which uphold such a state of things, any laws which recognize these distinctions, are an outrage on the rights of nature and the precepts of holy writ. Let them reinforce these exhortations by pictures representing the peasantry of Ireland, while throwing themselves on the inalienable rights of nature, and resisting the oppressions of landlords and parsons, shot down, cut down, and ridden over by hireling soldiers; or condemned without jugde, jury, or trial, by irritated or drunken soldiers, executing the behests of Lynch's, or in other words, martial law at pleasure. Finally, let them in the names of the Creator of the universe, and the Saviour of mankind, call upon that portion of the people of Great Britain, which is without property, and without a voice in the making or administering of the laws, to rise in a mass, and cut the throats of all those who possess either one or the other, for that their condition "absolves them from all the obligations of mankind." The law of England, as well as ours, authorizes "free discussion," and we should then see a pratical illustration of the difference between "Your Bull goring my Ox, or my Bull goring your Ox.

From the Richmond Whig.

SOUTHERN TRADE—RICHMOND.

The Boston Courier has the good sense to express itself as follows, on the proposition now in agitation, that the South import for herself. We commend it to the perusal of certain gentlemen in this quarter, who in their zeal for a Northern candidate, have found a mare's nest in the preamble and resolutions before the Committee of Vigilance. The Boston Courier, Northern from top to toe, thinks the proposition that the South should import for herself, without paying millions to New York, every year to import for her, extremely reasonable and right—"certainly (it says) every man and every State, will consider its own interest in this respect and act accordingly." So we had really supposed was the dictate of common sense, which a man or a community might follow, without endangering or being suspected of a wish to endanger, our "blessed Union." Not so, however: A proposition to encourage Southern trade, Southern interest, Southern prosperity, is met by one ass in the public prints, with the denunciation of being a direct recommendation to dissolve the Union, and is formally assailed by a certain coterie as if it were neither more nor less than the wooden horse itself, which was to be insinuated by Sinon arts, into the heart of the city. What does this mean, but that we have those among us who are New York in their politics, New York in their affections, New York in all their thoughts, and are resolved to harness us to the car of the Empire State. Disguise it as they may, the master feeling peeps out of every loop hole. But to the good sense of the Boston Courier—

"Southern ingenuity seems at length to have hit upon a plan to compel the Northern States to annihilate the Abolitionists and their principles. A suspension of commercial intercourse is the lever which is to overturn them, acting on the *supposed avarice* of the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of the North. There can certainly be no objection to any combinations which may be formed at the South for the purpose of rendering the people of that region independent of Northern trade and manufactures. If such a disposition had prevailed there ten years ago, we should never have heard of Southern opposition to a protecting tariff—out of which grew the whole affair of Nullification. Let the Southern merchants send their cotton and tobacco direct to France and England, and import in return their own supplies of silks, muslins, woollens, wines, and hard-ware; they might have pursued such a course years ago. Why did they not do it?—Doubtless they found it more advantageous to carry on this trade by the help of Northern ships, and through the agency of Northern merchants. If they find it now more advantageous to have a non-intercourse with us, we do not know that the North has any right to complain, or that it will have any cause of complaint. Certainly, every man, and every State, will consider its own self interest in this respect, and act accordingly."

A Northern paper says:

"Southern Convention, Dissolution of the Union, Non-Intercourse—are the topics most prominent in a number of the Southern papers. All this is worse than foolish."

REMARK.—No doubt the writer of the above, and other aiders and abettors, virtually, of the Abolitionists, would much prefer our being "foolish," to our proposing measures for the effectual suppression of the nusiance. We trust that the Tappanites, and all who give them aid and comfort, will find the South *much* "*worse than foolish.*" We would certainly give *credit* for the paragraph above quoted, but we find it without any credit among the selections of the New York Gazette.

When the North refuses, as it seems it does, to go farther than the "expression of opinion" against the abolitiunists, does it expect the South to be so "foolish" as to rely upon "the force of opinion" to extinguish the fires which the Incendiaries are kindling. Shall we not try deeds, if the North continues to answer, Hamlet like, nothing but "words—words—words?"—*Charleston Mercury.*

The French Indemnity.—A correspondent at Washington predicts that the message of the President of the United States at the assembling of Congress, will be any thing but *flattering* to the insulted dignity of France, and in no wise of a *pacific* nature. Although we have unbounded confidence in our correspondent, we doubted the correctness of his information on this head, and still hope he may be in error; the following from the Globe of Tuesday, very plainly indicates that in the estimation of the *official* our difficulties with France are not yet arranged. We look upon this *intimation* as being made "*by authority*," and under the circumstances, feel authorized in calling upon the editor to be more specific in relation to the position of our affairs with France. It is a question in which the mercantile interests of the country are deeply concerned, and the people have a right to know, whether by the Administration, it is considered arranged, or whether there are still difficulties in the way of an adjustment which may produce a rupture between the two countries.

In reply to the *Nashville Banner*, calling upon Mr. Grundy to sustain the claims of Judge White for the Presidency, the *Globe* holds the following language:

"The Nashville print, therefore, means to say, that Mr. Grundy is expected to take a course in the Senate calculated to advance Judge White's interest—that is to say, on the Expunging Resolution, he must vote with Judge White to strike out the word "expunge," and all the reasons condemning Clay's denunciation of the President—he must vote for Mr. Calhoun's Bill, making the tenure of the subordinate agents of the Executive as "*stable as freehold*," by way of supporting the charges levelled by the Nullifier's Report against the President, of proscription and corruption in the disposition of Executive patronage—*he must act with Mr. Webster and the opposition in any course they may devise, to embarrass him in his controversy with France*, and he must go with Judge White against all Executive nominations, if that be necessary to secure the opposition to the support of the Judge!!!"

Surely the words which we have placed in italic are of great import, and in behalf of the commercial interests of the country we call upon the Globe for an explanation.

What does this mean?—The Louisville Journal says: "We suspect that Rucker, after all, was a saint in comparison with some of his associates in the Baltimore Convention. We have a letter before us from a respectable gentleman, who states, that one of the chief officers of that body, whose name we think proper for the present to suppress, brought an action at law, a few years ago, against a distinguished fellow-citizen, for charging him with being a free negro or mulatto and with having poisoned his own wife. *The verdict was for the defendant.* The charges were proved to the Jury's entire satisfaction."

The Passions pulling the string.—A late author, not inaptly, compares the human being to "one of those figures that children buy at fairs, with his arms and legs, and even his head, hung on wires; and with the passions to pull the string at the back, not only without his volition, but often against his will. Wrath pulls, and he kicks; revenge pulls, and he strikes; jealousy pulls, and he writhes; fear pulls, and he runs; love pulls, and he dances," and so on. Thus the poor man, by allowing his passions the mastery, is made a mere puppet of, for the sport of others. He that would avoid this result, must beware how he permits the passions to get possession of the string; for once they get hold of it, and they compel him to cut a thousand fantastic capers, which in his cooler moments, he looks back upon with chagrin and shame.

A FACT.

A couple of friends, in a late duel in England, not possessing, in any very high degree, a knowledge of gunnery, came near shooting their seconds. The latter, on reloading the pistols and handing them to the principals, said—"Perhaps it will be as well for you, gentlemen, the next time, to fire at each other."

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, October 17, 1835.

Erratum.—In the commencement of the article in our last paper on the subject of the amended Constitution, we committed an error in stating that it was to be submitted to the people "on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of November." The 9th, 10th, and 11th are the days. The error escaped our notice until our papers were nearly all struck off—when it was corrected.

"Ratification" or "Rejection!"

☞ *On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the NINTH, TENTH, and ELEVENTH of November next, are the days appointed for the People of North Carolina to decide the fate of the Amended Constitution—whether or no they are willing that those amendments shall form a part of our State Constitution.* ☜

Upon this decision hangs the fate of N. Carolina! For, if the voters of the Western counties should stay at home and permit themselves to be defeated in this *struggle for their rights*, all future efforts will be entirely useless.—As heretofore, cut up by local party divisions and sectional jealousies, the friends of enterprise and improvement will at length cease their hitherto unavailing exertions, and abandon their native State in despondency, as thousands have already done. But, on the contrary, if the full strength of the Western counties shall be put forth in favor of RATIFICATION, a refreshing impulse will be given to our languishing energies. We verily believe, that if the Constitution as amended is ratified by the people, and thereby settle all cause for further controversy between the East and West, and restore harmony to our hitherto distracted councils, a new and bright era will commence in the history of North-Carolina. Then let all come to the polls, on one of the three days appointed, and vote with a view to the good of his State, and the benefit of posterity.

We intend printing a large number of Tickets for "RATIFICATION;" and will be prepared to supply orders far and near.

Judicial.—The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this county, commenced its session in this place on Monday last, Judge NORWOOD sitting. Daniel Albright was put upon his trial, for negro stealing, on Thursday, and acquitted. We are pleased to see that the venerable Judge's health is so far restored, as for him to be able to attend to the duties of his station with his usual ability.

We publish in to-day's paper two excellent articles, headed Abolition, from the New York Courier & Enquirer on the policy of England in reference to Abolition in this country. Though England has long vaunted itself the champoin of Liberty and its last stay in the old world, and not without some show of reason; we believe that no other foreign Government entertains sentiments so hostile to this Republic and to such of our Institutions as are distinctively American as are felt and regularly acted on by the British Legislature and the British Cabinet in all its changes. Despotic Austria which cherishes with imperial favor the St. Leopold Society professedly instituted to promulgate opinions religious and political inconsistent with a Republican Government, wages a less bitter and far less efficient war against Republican America than the masked attacks proceeding from the British Tory press, British travellers and British Legislation. The reason of this is obvious. It does not escape the sagacity of English Politicians, that there is already so great a similarity between the two Governments in some respects, and the constitution of society in the two countries, as to require no very violent change to sweep at once away the monarchy with its appendages and trappings and therewith the grinding taxes which maintain them. With the increase of intelligence among the mass of their subjects, and our hitherto bright example before them, there has been an increasing and irresistible progress towards more liberal institutions. To do away the effect of our example, is a most important object with those who compose the titled and privileged classes—the nobility—the Government. For this purpose, a dissolution of our Union is regarded as of paramount importance—and for long years it has been seen that the agitation of Slavery was most likely to effect this end. English travellers have misrepresented Slavery—English reviewers have built arguments on these misrepresentations and denounced it. The travels and Reviews have been reprinted and extensively read in the Northern States. The British Parliament has Legislated on W. India Slavery to the same end. Does any one who has watched closely the progress of West India Emancipation, believe that humanity had any share in those measures? Not the least in the world. The property of the proprietors was confiscated in nearly all but in name; the well being of the slave was sacrificed to the shadow of a phantom of liberty. The West Indies have been a grave to English armies:—the discoveries of the Landers and others, have made known more convenient slave regions in Africa. The gradual opening of the East India Trade, will furnish ample and rich fields for British Enterprise, and the effect of West India Emancipation, it was frequently avowed, in the English House of Commons, would be most important in its influence on American Slavery. These reasons constituted the whole stock of philanthropy employed to carry through the West India Emancipation. And, finally, British emmissaries are prowling through the Northern sections of our country, and promulgating doctrines which, if acted on, must inevitably work the speedy dissolution of this Union.

As was predicted, some time ago, John Quincy Adams has virtually deserted his former supporters and associates, and gone over to Van Buren. We intended to publish his letter to that miserable tool, Dutee J. Pearse, with some remarks; but the comments of the Boston Atlas are so forcible and pertinent that we reserve both for publications in our next. It is only at the expense of his intellect that Quincy Adams can be acquitted of consummate meanness and baseness.

Hon. S. P. Carson.—By the annexed correspondence, it will be seen that the distinguished citizen and statesman, Samuel P. Carson, was tendered the honor of a Public Dinner on the eve of his leaving the State for the West, by the citizens of Burke county. It is truly painful to see the departure from amongst us of such an eminent man as Mr. Carson. His eminent virtures, stern integrity, and inflexible patriotism, together with his talents and public services to his native State, will ever combine to inspire her citizens with the warmest feelings of gratitude and esteem.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MORGANTON, N. C., September 29, 1835.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned Committee, appointed to convey to you the sentiments of respect entertained for your high, honorable, and chivalrous bearing as a public man, and their esteem for your warm, social, and benevolent feelings as an individual, as evinced by the uniform course of a life so far spent among us, are instructed, in behalf of those they represent, to invite you to a Public Dinner in this place, at such time as may suit your convenience.

The undersigned beg leave to unite with those they represent in this request; and to ask, that if we must part, that you meet us at the social board, and allow us to manifest our esteem for you as a man, and as a citizen, and receive our parting benedictions.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM DIXON,
B. S. GAITHER,
SAMUEL HILLMAN,
DAVID NEWLAND,
ISAAC T. AVERY,
A. BERGIN,
} Committee.

To MAJ. SAMUEL P. CARSON.

MORGANTON, N. C., September 29, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date, inviting me to partake of a Public Dinner, to be given in this place, at such time as may suit my convenience, was handed me this morning.

It is painful to leave my native land, and more so to separate from those with whom my earliest and dearest recollections are associated, and from whom I have received so many marks of kindness and confidence.

If any thing could add to the painful sensations which are at this moment conflicting in my breast, it would be the *necessity* I am under of leaving this place immediately to join my family, now on their way to the West, and of declining the acceptance of your invitation, manifesting as it does, a continuation of the kind and generous feelings towards me, which have uniformly been shown by my fellow citizens in Burke.

I beg you, gentlemen, to tender to them my grateful acknowledgements for this last mark of their respect, and the assurance of my continued attachment to N. Carolina and her institutions, and my best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of her citizens. And, for yourselves, gentlemen, be pleased to accept the sincere friendship and high regard of

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL P. CARSON.

To COL. WM. DIXON, and others, Committee.

Hon. W. P. Mangum.—From the following letter, it will be seen that the citizens of Jackson, N. C., have invited the Hon. W. P. Mangum to partake of a public dinner in that place. Mr. Mangum has accepted the invitation, and appointed Friday, the 6th of next month, for the dinner to take place. Thus, while hired calumniators are pouring their abuse upon Judge Mangum for the patriotic stand which he has taken in defence of the Constitution and the liberties of his country, the genuine PEOPLE are rewarding him by public manifestations of their approbation,

JACKSON, N. C., 11th September, 1835.

SIR: The undersigned have been appointed, by a large and respectable portion of the people of this Congressional District, to invite you to a public dinner at Jackson, at such time as may suit your convenience to designate. In the performance of the duty assigned them, they trust that a few observations on the signs of the times, especially, so far as they relate to the distinguished body of which you are a member, will be neither mistimed nor inappropriate.

The preservation of each Department of the Government in its full Constitutional vigor, is essential to secure the objects for which they were severally instituted. By his great and unexampled popularity, and by his immense patronage, the President has succeeded, in a great degree, in rendering the House of Representatives subservient to his wishes. The Senate has become, therefore, the principal practical barrier to Executive encroachment. Planting itself upon the battlements of the Constitution, it has boldly challenged all intruders, whether open or insidous, upon the provisions of that sacred instrument. It has said to the Executive, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further."

As was to have been expected, this course has exposed it to a warfare the most inveterate and deadly. No charge has been deemed too attrocious to be made against—no corruption too flagrant to be ascribed to men, of whom Rome might have been proud in her palmiest days. An organized corps of pensioned presses, has exerted all its power to poison the public mind, by holding it up to public prejudice, as an irresponsible aristocracy. A band of ambitious office holders and seekers, have constantly villified it. Even the State Legislatures, with a suicidal blindness, have, some of them, lent their aid to degrade that branch of the Federal Government, in which the sovereign members of the confederacy are directly represented.

Hitherto, the Senate has not quailed before the powerful opposition arrayed against it. Making its country's good and truth the ends it aimed at, it has camly and fearlessly awaited the time, when the sober judgment of the people should do justice to its motives.—When we say that the course of the United States Senate, in the trying emergencies in which it has been placed, has commanded our approbation, we but feebly express our feelings. It has our highest admiration and gratitude—and we feel proud, sir, that one of the Representatives of our own State, in that august body, has mingled in the thickest of the fight—not the least distinguished, of those who were battling in the cause of liberty and law against Executive supremacy—that with the courage and spirit of a freeman, the representative of freemen, he has dared to call things by their right names, to denounce the usurpation and the usurper, the tyranny and the tyrant.

It is to cheer you on, sir, in the noble career which you have begun—to animate you to renew the strife with fresh courage and zeal, that this testimonial of our approbation is offered. It springs from no spirit of adulation, but is the voluntary offering of freemen, who know their rights, and are determined at every hazard to maintain them, to a faithful public servant, whom the spirit of a faction has endeavored to degrade and proscribe.

Accept, sir, assurances of our highest esteem, and our ardent desire that you may long live to defend the Constitution and laws of our country.

B. F. MOORE,
ISAAC HALL,
WILLIAM W. CHERRY,
ROBERT A. EZELL,
DAVID R. OUTLAW.

To Hon. WILLIS P. MANGUM.

ANECDOTE.

Extracted from the life of the renowned Edmund Rucker, member of the late Baltimore Convention, &c. &c.

This Anecdote has appeared, to some very learned friends of ours, to illustrate a doctrine which they strenuously maintain. It is, that the germs of dispositions and capacities developed in mature age, may always be discovered in the propensities and actions of boy-hood. Whether the roving intrepidity which led the adventurous member of the Convention to stray into that body could be prognosticated from the straggling of the "Young Edmund" off to see a *bar*, (bear,) is a matter too puzzling for our decision. But we can withhold the anecdote no longer.

"The youthful Edmund accompanied his father on a trip to Fayetteville with a waggon loaded with flaxseed, and various other commodities for trade, so lavishly furnished by the remote counties of the State.

"While in Fayetteville, he learned that a bear was exhibiting, which he forthwith resolved to see at the hazard of all consequences. Without consulting any one, further than merely to mention the course he was determined to pursue, he departed. His long absence aroused the fears of a tender parent; and the sympathies of not a few passengers in the street were excited by the plaintive inquiry of the inconsolate father, 'has any body seen our Edmund what went to see the *bar* (bear)?"—*Biography of E. Rucker, Esq., Vol. 1. page 43.*

The life of E. R., of which the above is a specimen of its style, will be published uniformly with the Biography of Martin Van Buren and Col. Johnson. It is now in the hands of Mr. Grund, who is preparing a German translation of it for the use of the German portion of the Jackson-Van Buren-Party in Pennsylvania. The German copy will be embelished by a frontispiece representing Mr. Rucker looking at a bear. Its translation into Indian will be shortly forthcoming for the benefit of Col. Johnson's school. The work is highly recommended by Attorney Genl. Butler, and John Quincy Adams.

THE ELECTIONS.

Maryland.—The Elections have just taken place in this State, for members to Congress and the State Legislatnre. Four Whigs have certainly been elected to Congress, and two Van Burenites; two districts yet to be heard from, but supposed to send Van Buren men. The whigs have elected a large majority to the Legislature.

Pennsylvania.—We have not received any returns from the general elections in this State; but, judging from the result of the preliminary election of Inspectors for the general election, the Whigs will carry the State most triumphantly. In the city of Philadelphia, the whigs elected their Inspectors in ALL of the 15 wards. If this State does go against Mr. Van Buren, as we have no doubt it will, the campaign for the Presidency will assume quite a different aspect; for his friends have always put down Pennsylvania as certain for Van. Genl. Wm. H. Harrison will get the vote of Pennsylvania, if so be, the whigs determine to run him in preference to Judge White—their object being to run the one most likely to defeat the office holder's candidate.

Georgia.—We have received returns from twenty-nine counties, which give Dougherty, the State Rights candidate, a majority of 877 votes over Schley, the Van Buren Federal candidate. For Congress and the Legislature, the result, so far, is equally favorable.

Internal Improvement.—A Convention of Delegates, from numerous counties of Virginia, assembled in Danville, Virginia, on the 6th instant, for considering the propriety of constructing a Rail-Road from Danville to Evansville, in Wythe county. The Convention recommended the employment of a competent Engineer to survey the route, and ascertain the probable cost of the Road; and that the members adopt such means as they may think expedient for raising, by subscription, a sufficient sum for defraying the expenses of said survey. A Committee was also appointed to draft an Address to the people of Virginia and North-Carolina, on the importance and practicability of the proposed road; which address we shall publish next week, as requested. The proposed route will pass through a portion of this State.

Tennessee Farmer.—Through the politeness of the publisher, we have received the 1st and 2nd Nos. of the TENNESSEE FARMER, Edited and published at Jonesborough, Tenn., by Judge Thomas Emerson. The Farmer is neatly printed, and so far as we have had time for perusing its pages, we think them richly stored with useful matter.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

SALISBURY, October 14, 1835.

A meeting of the citizens of Rowan having been called at the Courthouse, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the Ratification of the new Constitution, Col. Austin was called to the Chair, and Rufus H. Kilpatrick was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by H. C. Jones, Esq.

On motion of H. C. Jones, *Resolved*, That Messrs. R. M. Pearson, James J. Cook, L. R. Rose, C. Harbin, John Clement, and S. Taylor, be appointed a Committee to address the citizens, at such places and times as may be convenient, and especially at each election ground, on the first day of the election in the Forks:—And that W. D. Crawford, F. Slater, W. Barber, Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Allen Rose, Casper Holdsouser, Col. E. D. Auston, H. C. Jones, Burton Craige, and Joseph Long be appointed a Committee to address the citizens at each place in the old Batallion, and at such time as may be convenient, and especially at the election grounds on the first day of the election.

Resolved, That R. M. Pearson, James Cook, H. C. Jones, and Burton Craige prepare and publish an address to the citizens of this county on the subject of Ratifying the amendments.

Resolved, That Wm. Barber, Joseph Long, Richard Lowrey, F. Slater, John A. Meroney, Beal Ijams, and James Cavender be appointed a Committee to raise by subscription, the necessary funds for defraying the expenses of publishing such address.

E. D. AUSTIN, Chairman.

R. H. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPT. 27, 1835.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me, through your paper, to inform the public, that the Baptist State Convention of N. C., will hold its next Annual Session at the Union Cross Roads, near Mocksville, in Rowan Co., commencing on the 30th of October next, and will continue at least one week, and perhaps longer. Ministers and Messengers are expected from all parts of the State.

The nature of this meeting, the dense population of the surrounding country, and the ample accommodations already made, and yet to make, naturally inspire the hope that this will be a meeting of deep interest, and we fondly trust, a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Yours, &c.,

JAMES THOMAS.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

At a meeting of the Officers of the 1st Regiment of the Iredell Militia, on the 28th day of September, 1835, it was Resolved that a Committee be appointed, consisting of James Campbell, Col. Ramsay, Col. Young, Joseph Caldwell, Esq., Capt. J. Young, and Doctor Franklin, to prepare Resolutions on the subject of Abolition, to be submitted to the assembled Regiment on the ensuing day: And on the 29th, after the Military exercises were concluded, a numerous assemblage of citizens from the surrounding country, and almost the entire Regiment met in the Court house; when, on motion of Col. Ramsay, seconded by Joseph P. Caldwell, James Campbell was called to the Chair, and Colonel Ramsey and Col. Young were appointed Secretaries. The Committee reported their Resolutions, which, after an address on the subject, by Joseph Caldwell, Esq., were adopted unanimously.

The following are the Preamble and Resolutions adopted:

Whereas, great and alarming excitement has been produced in these United States, by the attempts of individuals and of associations, to interfere with the relations that have heretofore existed between master and servant: And whereas, the Constitution of this State provides that the citizens thereof may peaceably assemble together, and calmly and freely express their opinions on all such matters as may concern them; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we look upon the attempts that have been made, and are now making in some sections of these United States by Abolition Societies, and by the discourses and publications of Abolitionists, as dangerous to the peace of the Southern States, and as well calculated to produce insubordination and insurrection among the slaves and anxiety among the masters.

2. *Resolved*, That we view all foreign attempts to regulate the condition of the slave population, or to intrude between the master and servant, as improper and dangerous; as forbidden by the spirit of the Constitution of the United States; and as an arrogant assumption, on the part of those agitators and foreigners, to intermeddle with and determine the course of conduct proper to be pursued by those who are in no way amenable to them, and over whom neither nature, the Constitution, or the laws, gives them any authority.

3. *Resolved*, That, dear to us as is the Union of these States, and bitterly as we deprecate an allusion to its possible dissolution, still we would deem the immediate and universal emancipation of the slaves among us as a greater evil than such dissolution, and we declare our firm conviction that such an event would wrest the fairest and richest portion of the United States from the possession of the white population, unless it should be prevented by the extirpation of the blacks.

4. *Resolved*, That, with very few exceptions, the slaves among us are fed and clothed as well as the laboring classes in any other country, and are generally allowed to attend at places of worship and to receive Religious instruction, and are happy and contented—not requiring the labours of the Abolitionists, and indeed, few greater evils could happen to them than to become acquainted with and be misled by such persons.

5. *Resolved*, That, in our opinion, in many of those meetings which have been held in those States where there are no slaves, in opposition to the Abolitionists, sentiments have been avowed which we deem reprehensible, as evincing a disposition to claim jurisdiction and authority in matters not properly before them. With the meeting in Philadelphia, and some others, however, we are well satisfied, and approve the spirit they breathe and the course they pursue.

6. *Resolved*, That whatever may be our individual opinions on the subject of slavery, we will unite to resist and repel, by every means in our power, all dictation on this subject from abroad.

7. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the next General Assembly of this State, carefully to revise the laws, and if necessary, to make such enactments respecting agitators and incendiary publications as the emergency of the times may require.

8. *Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to each other, and to the country, to use our best endeavors to bring to legal and merited punishment every person who shall be found among us throwing firebrands, arrows, and death, in the form of inflamatory addresses and publications.

By order of the meeting,

J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

JOHN M. YOUNG, DAVID RAMSEY, } Secretaries.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 8th inst., by John Carrigan, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH A. FRANK to Miss BARBARY UPRIGHT, all of this County.

In this county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Henry Græber, Mr. ALEXANDER M. MILLER to Miss CHRISTINA LENTZ.

In this County, on the 8th inst., by L. Bringle, Esq., Mr. RICHARD KIRK, of Davidson county, to Miss PATIENCE PARKES, of Rowan.

In Montgomery County, on the 6th inst., by Lockey Simmons, Esq., Mr. DAVID ROE, to Miss MARY GILLIS.

In Lincolnton, on Tuesday the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. L. Watts, Mr. T. C. CARSON, of Rutherford, to Miss M. A. McBEE, second daughter of Mr. V. McBee,

In Iredell county, on Wednesday the 7th ultimo, by Amos Lovelace, Esq., Mr. ELI MASON to Miss SALINA S. REID.

In Davidson County, on the 10th ult., by James Wiseman, Esq., Mr. JAMES OWEN, of Tipton county, Tenn., to Miss ELLEN, daughter of the Rev. Josiah Wiseman,

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

On the 10th inst, at China Grove, Rowan county, the residence of his father, Noah Partee, Esq., after an illness of 21 days, GEORGE PARTEE, in the 29th year of his age This gentleman, thus cut down in the flower of his age, was amiable, affectionate, enterprizing, and highly estimated by a large circle of ardently attached friends. He had commenced life with the fairest prospect of a career of great usefulness, surrounded by relations and friends, who were called to mourn his death and their own great loss, at the time when he was fulfilling their fondest anticipations.

In this County, on the 23d ult., MARY A. LAMB, wife of Moses Lamb, aged 46 years and 4 months. She left a husband and five children, with a numerous circle of relations to mourn their loss.

In Iredell county, on the 13th instant, Maj. WILLIAM POTTS; for several years a member of our State Legislature.

In the immediate vicinity of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 6th inst, of Congestive Fever, in the 63rd year of his age, the Hon. HENRY SEAWELL, a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this State. Judge S. was attacked with the disease which terminated his earthly career, in Nash County, while discharging the functions of his Judicial Office. He was enabled, however, to reach home, and died in the bosom of his afflicted family; and on Thursday, his mortal remains were attended to the grave by an unusually large number of sympathising relatives and friends.

Taken Up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, North Carolina, on the 12th inst., two negroes, a runaways; one a Woman, about 40 years of age, stout and black, who says her name is SILVY. The other, Silvy's daughter, about 12 years of age, named ELCEY. They say that they belong to Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, N. Carolina, and was on their way to Alabama with William Nelson. They left said Nelson between the Yadkin river and Salisbury. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

F. SLATER, Sheriff.

October 17, 1835. —tf—

THE GENTLEMAN'S

VADE MECUM;

OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,

Embelished with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural phenomena, Legerdemain, &c.

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

☞ The different Plays and Farces that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than Four times the amount of subscription. The following is a list of those which have already appeared:

Charles the First.	Miss Mitford.
Is She a Brigand.	R. P. Smith.
The Hunchback.	J. S. Knowles.
The Deep, Deep Sea.	J. R. Planche.
Cheap Living.	F. Reynolds.
Shakspeare's Early Days.	C. A. Somerset.
Henri Quarte.	T. Morton
Quite Correct.	R. P. Smith.
Beggar of Bethnal Green.	J. S. Knowles.
Husbands and Wives.	
Man of Ten Thousand.	Thomas Holcroft.
The Ladies' Man.	William E. Burton.
I'll Tell You What	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Golden Farmer.	Benjamin Webster.
Speculation.	F. M. Reynolds.
Olympic Devils.	Planche & Dance.
English in India.	
Shakspeare Festival.	W. T. Moncrieff.
The East Indian.	W. G. Lewis.
My Friend the Governor.	J. R. Planche.
Victorine.	H. M. Milner.
The Omnibus.	
The Child of Nature.	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Rencontre.	
The Duel.	R. B. Peake.
The Sisters.	W. Barrymore.
Vidocq.	
Hernani.	James Kenney.
Irish Ambassador.	Tyrone Power.
My Neighbour's Wife.	Alfred Bunn.
Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp.	

☞ The Sporting Intelligence (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forest.
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The favourite Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.
Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, Norfolk Phenomenon.
The true blooded popular Horse Chateau Margaux.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
The noted Blood-horse Hundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.
A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.
A complete treatise on Riding, with Fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.
Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by Eleven Engravings.

☞ The subjects which are particularly embraced in the Vade Mecum will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:—

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.
On the Structure and Character of the Horse.
On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for Novices in Shooting.
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.
Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticisms on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs, *set to music.*
The Art of Legerdemain Illustrated.
A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Economy.
An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashions.

☞ To Agents and others—a Premium, consisting of Two Volumes, 500 pages each, neatly bound, of the *Novelist's Magazine*, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to an Agent or others who shall procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama, or the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each.

This journal is printed weekly, on large imperial paper, with new type, at Three Dollars per Annum, payable in advance. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publishers, POSTAGE PAID. SMITH & ALEXANDER.

No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters,

MOCKSVILLE, August 14, 1835.

THE 63rd Regiment of N. C. Militia will parade in Salisbury, on the 23rd day of October next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection. The Review will commence at 12 o'clock. By order of

JAMES COOK, Brig. Gen.

MUMFORD MCKENZIE, Aid de Camp.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
He'll Trim your hair and shave you clean."

BRISTER N. C. WARRICK,

TAKES this method of informing the gentlemen of Salisbury that he has taken the Office formerly occupied by Richard H. Alexander, Esq., where he intends to carry on the BARBERING BUSINESS in all its various sciences. And, as he is now handy to the Mansion Hotel, he hopes to be honored with its patronage in a more general way than he has heretofore, on account of the disadvantage he has labored under in point of distance.

Returns his thanks for past favors, and begs a continuance of the same.

October 17, 1835. —tf—

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT LEXINGTON, N. C.,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1835.

PHILIP BEAKER, Shadrick Beckwith. Andrew Thos. Davis. Joseph Evans, Barbara Easter. Crouse. John O. B. Ford, Henry Fraser. Richmond Heartly, John Hyer. John Jarret, Clinton Johnson. Alfred Kinney. Henry Ledford, Daniel Leonard, Mary J. Lanston, Elisabeth Lane. William Moore, William McDaniel, Daniel Merrell, William Moten. Colin Northern. John Payne, Willis Peck. Christian Stockhouse, William Stephens, Casper Smith, Mathew Stein. John E. Weeden, Joseph Ward, Mary Williford. David Yarborough.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

October 17, 1835. —3t—

FORTUNE'S VOICE.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY

TENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Concord, N. C.,

On Friday, the 23rd October, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { $5,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$5,000	DOLLARS	is	$5,000
20 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	20,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
80 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	8,000
100 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	5,000
115 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	3,450
201 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,020
300 " of	15	DOLLARS	is	4,500
8,000 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	80,000
6,000 " of	6	DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,548 Prizes, amounting to $180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, ... 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, . . . 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after the event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . . $4 00
Halves, ... 2 00
Quarters, ... 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,
(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C.

October 3, 1835. td

Salisbury Hotel,

BY THOMAS A. HAGUE,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has purchased the above mentioned establishment of William R. Slaughter, in whose hands it has been long and advantageously known as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT—He flatters himself that, by care and diligent attention, he shall be able to keep up the former enviable reputation of this House.

His Table

shall be well supplied with the best that a plentiful market can afford.

His Bar

is furnished with the choicest Foreign and domestic Liquors. His Rooms are large and commodious. His Beds and bedding are at all times particularly neat, clean, and comfortable, and moreover, from his personal close attendance that a traveller or guest desires. His Servants are honest, civil, and obliging. His Stables are inferior to none—always well supplied with old Grain, and attended to by faithful Ostlers. He invites the approbating patronage to call upon *for his sake*, and he flatters not but that they will call again for *their own sakes*.

To Stage Passengers:

The Stages on the main North- and Southern Line, connected by Fuck and Wolford, Proprietors Line, arrive at and depart from this House on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

☞ This is to correct an impression which has been prevailing, that neither Hotel in this village is the Stage-house for this Line.—Seats to all other Stages, arriving at or departing from this place, can be secured here.

Salisbury, August 18, 1835. —tf—

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 17th day of November next, being Tuesday of the County Court, a TRACT OF LAND,

lying on the waters of Frederick Ford, [illegible] fork of the Yadkin river, at the mouth of Second Creek, containing about

600 ACRES.

On the premises, there is 175 Acres of cleared land, [illegible] a large part of which is in Orchard, and a first-rate Dwelling and Threshing Machine. At the same time and place will be sold, the undivided [illegible] Acres, lying on the waters of Second Creek, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Peeler, Jacob Miller and others. Credit will be given for one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

[illegible]

DAVID L. POOL,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12 Months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Lancets.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

WILKESBOROUGH HOTEL.

THE undersigned, occupying this Establishment in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, will give his main attention to render it satisfactory to his friends, in all the requisites of a House of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT. All the comforts and enjoyments that a pleasant and healthful situation, cheap and plentiful country, and commodious buildings will admit, he will endeavor to insure to his patrons. Those who have heretofore favored him with their company will always find that he spends none of his exertions to deserve a continuance of their good will.

His House is well situated for the accommodation of Families and individual Boarders, as well as Travellers; and his Stables have ample supplies, and are attended by a faithful Ostler.

☞ The Office of the Wilkesborough Stage Line is kept at this house.

ABNER CARMICHAEL.

Sept. 19, 1835.

Wilkesborough Stage Line.

THE STAGE on this route leaves SALEM, N. C., on Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, passes through Huntsville, Hamptonsville, Wilkesboro', and Jefferson, and arrives at SHOWN'S CROSS ROADS, Tenn., on Wednesday, 12 o'clock, where it intersects Kelly's line of Stages. Leaves Shown's Cross Roads same day at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Salem on Saturday at 4 P. M. There is now a continuous line of Stages from KNOXVILLE to SALEM, by way of Wilkesboro'. This route is believed to be nearer, by fifty miles, than any other from Salem to Knoxville.

The utmost attention will be devoted to preserve the road in good condition, and travellers will find their accommodation excellent and at low rates. The undersigned, who is Contractor for the route, undertakes to furnish good Coaches and superb Teams. He will, also, for a moderate consideration, convey his passengers from Wilkesboro' to Morganton, Salisbury, or Statesville.

FARE, from Salem to Shown's Cross Roads, $7, distance 120 miles.

ABNER CARMICHAEL.

Wilkesboro', September 19, 1835. —p9—

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters,
Mocksville, August 14, 1835.

THE several Regiments composing the 7th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will parade at their several Muster Grounds, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Inspection and Review, as follows: The 88th Regiment, in Davidson, on Monday the 19th of October; the 67th on Wednesday the 21st; the 64th Regiment, in Rowan, on Friday the 23rd, and the 63rd on Tuesday the 27th of October next.

The Reviews will commence at each place at 12 o'clock. By Order of

JAMES COOK, Brig. Gen.

tm Munroe McKnight, Aid de Camp.

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from $35 to $40, he will now make for $25 or $30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing $35 he will sell for $20. Window-Sills costing $4 for $2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction.

JOHN HOLDSCOUSER.

May 22, 1835. —29—

HEAD-QUARTERS,
SALISBURY, October 8, 1835.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 64th Regiment of North-Carolina Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday the 22nd day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with side arms, fully equipped; and on the following day, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with their respective Companies, accoutred as the law directs, for Review and Inspection by the Brig. General.

By order: D. R. ELLIS, Col. Com'dt.

tm E. W. CONNER, Adj.

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury (N. C.) to Raleigh (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Marlboroborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 4 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . .	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery
HATS AND SHOES,
Drugs and Medicines,
WINES, &C., &C.

Without further ennumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country—It is inferior to *none* in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymount,
Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

CATAWBA SPRINGS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, having determined to remove to the south-west, offers for sale the above property, with or without the Furniture. The Plantation contains about 700 Acres of Land; between 95 and 100 acres are low-grounds, cleared, ditched, and in good order otherwise; and is either good for Grain or Grass—there being about 12 Acres of the latter, (viz: meadow land.)

About 200 Acres of the high-lands are cleared and in fine order for cultivation. In all I think it good for 3,000 bushels of Corn, with a proportionable quantity of small grain.

The Houses want no repair, and are sufficient for entertaining 60 or 70 boarders, with fine Stabling, Carriage-house, and Threshing Machine. No building of any description is requisite for the place at present.

The property is now positively offered at a price so low that it will pay for itself in three years, by attention to the Farm and House. Persons wishing to buy had better lose no time, as it shall be sold, and the price at which it is offered will force it immediately. Letters to my address, at this Office, will meet prompt attention.

☞ NEGROES, for my own use, will be taken at fair prices.

Application may be made, for prices and payments, to the following Agents, viz:—Maj. H. W. Conner, of Salisbury; James A. Johnston, Esq., Charlotte; C. C. Henderson, Esq., Lincolnton, and A. M. Burton, Esq., of Beattie's Ford, who have the terms and will make sales.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

P. S. Attached to the Plantation is a fine stock of Hogs and Cattle, and an outstanding Crop of Corn—say 2,000 bushels, which may be had with the plantation. W. S. S.

Catawba Springs, September 26, 1835.—tf

☞ The Yorkville Journal of the Times will insert the above until forbid, and forward the accounts to Catawba Springs for payment.

To Merchants, and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand, and may be had on very cheap terms, by application at Oct. 10.—f THIS OFFICE.

LOOK AT THIS!

MORE NEW GOODS!
AND
ALL CHEAP!!

I AM now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, my Fall Supply of GOODS, which have been selected with great care and attention, and bought from the latest styles, for the Fall of 1835; consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
QUEENSWARE
AND
GROCERIES.

The Public are most earnestly invited to call and judge for themselves.

☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, bought at the highest market prices.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

The subscriber feels grateful for past patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of those favors bestowed upon him by his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Salisbury, September 26, 1835. —p4—

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortmentof

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY, &C.,
Of the most recent Fashions

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever,
Do. do. Duplex,
Ladies' Gold Lever and do.
Plain English and Swiss } *Watches*

Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys;
Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;
Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;
Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;
A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;
Superior Wade and Butcher Cencave Razors;
" Pocket-Knives and Scissors;
Leather and Silk Money-Purses;
Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs;
Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;
Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,
Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs.

He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment. and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.

Watches and Clocks repaired well, and *Warranted for Twelve Months.* ☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—tf

Medical College of S. Carolina,
Queen-Street.—Charleston.

THE Annual course of Medical Instruction in this Institution, will commence on the 2nd Monday in November next, and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March ensuing.

Anatomy.—By William Hume, M. D.
Surgery.—By Elias Horry Deas, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine.—By Thomas Y. Simons, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica.—By Henry Alexander, M. D.
Chemistry.—By Charles Davis, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—By Francis Y. Porcher, M. D.
Anatomical Demonstrations.—By H. W. Crouch M. D.

☞ Clinical Instruction will be daily afforded at the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, which are under the Medical direction of this Faculty; also, in the Infirmary attached to the College, which is appropriated to negroes.

FRANCIS Y. PORCHER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

WILLIAM HUME, M. D., Secretary.

Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1835.—p10.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,
FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

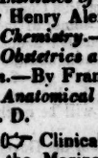
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

North Carolina—*Rowan County:*



THIS DAY, was Committed to the Jail of Rowan county, as a runaway, a negro man, who says his name is

ISHAM,

And that he belongs to Robert Harston of Virginia. The said negro is about 20 years of age; about 6 feet high; black and sleek, (very likely.) The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, Sheriff.

Salisbury, October 9, 1835. —tf—

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic

PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same benoficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From Governor Iredell.

AUGUST 21, 1835.

Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

☞ A constant supply of these Pills on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

September 5, 1835. —m6—

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT

Lincolnton, Lincoln county, N. C.,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1835.

A...William Aoword.

B...Casper Bringle, Giles Beel, David Barringer, John Boiles, Catharine Bullinger, Matthias Barringer, William Burney (3,) Philip Burns.

C....Moses Cloninger, John Cockren, Bosten Cline, David and John Costner, Junas Cline, Henry Cresimer.

D...John Daniel, Salom Duncan.

E...B. M. Edney, Daniel Eacre.

F...Joseph Foster, William Fulenwider (3,) Elizabeth Forsebarger, Andrew Falls.

G...E. Goodson.

H...Daniel Hollman, John Hovis, Lewis Huit, James Hartt, John Hoyle, Sr., Jacob Hill.

J...Thomas J. Jugnot, Alex Jones, John Johnson, Jos. K. Irby, Reuben Jenkins, Henry Johnson, Penney Jarrat, Able Jonas.

K...Abraham Keistler, Jacob Keener, Abraham Keener, Elizabeth Killion or Simon Killion.

L...John K. Lawell, Mrs. M. Loretz.

M....Mary Moorman, George Manney, Marmaduke Maples or Andrew Wilson, George Masteller and Benjamin Howard, Spyrus Murphy, Nathaniel Mitchum, Benjamin Miller, William Methvine (2,) Alexr. McCorkle, Moses Martin.

N...Patrick Norton.

P...Elizabeth Parish, Henry Peterson or Geo. Coons.

R...Solomon Ramsour, Elisha Rice, William Roper, James Robertson.

S...William Slade, John Shettey, Solomon Stroup, David Shell, Coonrad Seabaut, Daniel Seagle, Jacob Sumey, Daniel G. Smith, Ely Star, Henry Speak, Samuel Sullivan.

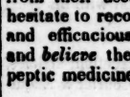
T...David Thornbury.

W...Jietheriecke Williams, John Wacaster, Jr., or William Hill, John White, Margaret Willson, Joel Williams, Solomon Wilson, James Witherspoon, Mr. Wingarb.

Y...Noah H. Yarbrough.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, October 10, 1835. p3*



Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on the Butchering Business regularly in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to purchase a number of

GOOD BEEVES,

For which the highest prices will be given, in cash. His customers are notified that he will be ready to furnish them with GOOD BEEF on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings of each week the balance of the season.

DAVID KERNS.

September 5, 1835. —tf.—

FOR SALE,

A Pair of Northern Horses; well broke, well formed, and a capital Match. Any person wishing such an article as this, combined with good age, will call on the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1835. —tf—